Mecklenburg Jeffersonian.

"The powers granted under the Consiitution, being derived from the People of the United States, may be resumed by them whenever perverted to their injury or oppression."—Madison.

VOLUME 5. **CHARLOTTE, NORTH-CAROLINA, AUG. 22, 1845.** **NUMBER 223.**

Mecklenburg Jeffersonian,
EDITED AND PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY
JOSEPH W. HAMPTON.

TERMS.

The 'Jeffersonian' will be furnished to subscribers at TWO DOLLARS a year, if paid in advance, or within one month from the commencement of the year, or THREE DOLLARS, if not thus paid.

Subscriptions may be sent by mail at the Editor's risk, provided the postage is paid.

Advertisements will be inserted at One Dollar per square (15 lines) for the first time, and Twenty-five cents for each continuance. A considerable reduction will be made to those who advertise by the year.

Notice.

ALL persons holding claims against the estate of Natnaniel A. Johnson, deceased, are hereby required to present them to the undersigned, who is the qualified administrator, authenticated according to law, within due time, or this notice will be plead to debar them.

EZEKIEL JOHNSON, Admr.
July 11, 1845. 18w3

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.
MECKLENBURG COUNTY.
Superior Court of Law, Feb. Term, A. D. 1845.

IT is ordered by the court, that the busiuess of the State hereafter be taken up on Monday and continued from day to day until the State docket is disposed of. Test,

J. B. KERR, C. M. S. C.
Aug. 15, 1845. 222

N. B. Defendants and State's witnesses will please take notice.

Ranaway

FROM the subscriber, about the 10th of July last, a negro man named JERRY. He is about 5 feet 10 inches high, about 30 years old, yellow complected, and has a very wild look. He had on when he left me a dove-colored pair of linsey pantaloons. I will give a reward of TEN DOLLARS to any person who will apprehend said boy and deliver him to me, or lodge him in jail so I get him again. Letters addressed to Hemphill's Store, Mecklenburg county, N. C., will meet prompt attention.

JOHN W. POTTS.
Aug. 15, 1845. 22-F

Notice.

CAUTION the public against trading for a note of hand given to me by James McLure, and by me traded and endorsed to John Weeks. Said note was given, as well as I can recollect, in February, 1841, and was due about the 10th June of the same year, for the amount of sixty five dollars. As said note has been legally satisfied, it will not again be paid by me as endorser. Said note is now, or was lately in the hands of Robert Cunningham of Mecklenburg county. ROBERT M. MILLER.
Aug. 15, 1845 22-4w

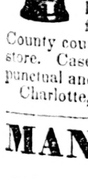
NOTICE.

THE subscriber having qualified and taken Letters of Administration on the estate of his brother, J. L. Martin, deceased, gives notice to all persons having demands against said estate, to present them for payment legally authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, ortherwise this notice will be plead in *bar of recovery*. And all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make payment. Indulgence will not be given.

A. H. MARTIN.
July 30, 1845. 20-F

William Hunter,
BOOK-BINDER,

RETURNS his sincere thanks to a generous public for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and begs leave to say that he continues to carry on the BOOK-BINDING business in all its branches. He will be thankful for work in his line, and promises to execute all orders promptly and in a superior style. And as money is scarce such articles of domestic produce as are generally consumed in a family, will be taken in payment for binding, at the market price. 39-
December 9, 1843.



DR. M. B. TAYLOR would respectfully offer his servicos in the practice of Medicine to the citizens of Charlotte and vicinity. His office is the one formerly occupied by the Clerk of the County court—one door north of the Charlotte Drug store. Cases committed to his care will receive punctual and faithful attention.

Charlotte, January, 1845. 93--1y

MANSION HOUSE.

THE Subscriber has taken possession of the MANION HOUSE in the village of Charlotte, N. C., and intends to accommodate all who may call on him as well as he possibly can. It is so common in similar advertisments to profess to do many things--particularly about the table & bar, that I shall merely say, that every exertion shall be used to promote the comfort and convenience of boarders and travellers during their stay. A real improvement in many respects is contemplated.

WM. S. NORMENT.
Charlotte, Jan. 2, 1845. 91F.

Negroes for Sale.

ON Tuesday of the next Superior Court, I will sell at the Courthouse in Charlotte. FOUR NEGROES belonging to the estate of J. H. Bissell, deceased. Terms made known on the day of sale.

J. H. WILSON.
Aug. 15, 1845. 222

Notice.

PERSONS indebted to the subscriber by book account or note, must call and settle their respective dues in a short time, as he needs money.—Those who do not comply with this request must not blame for the consequences,

C. J. FOX.
Dec. 13, 1844. 88--F

Removal.

DR. THOMAS C. CALDWELL has removed his residence to Mr. William Morris's, 10 miles east of Charlotte, where he will be found at all times, unless absent on professional business.

Persons not acquainted with Dr. C., are referred to the community of Rocky River, where he has hitherto practiced.

April 4, 1845. 204 1year

Dissolution.

THIS day by mutual consent the firm of HAPPOLDT & TAYLOR is dissolved. Those indebted will please call and settle by *cash or Note*. Those having claims will present them forthwith.

J. M. HAPPOLDT,
M. B. TAYLOR.
January 9, 1845. 92::F.

Removal.

DR. D. T. CALDWELL has removed his shop to the house lately occupied by Mr. Watson, on second square south of the courthouse.

As heretofore, all cases committed to his care shall receive punctual and faithful attention.

March 28, 1845 202 F

DR. CHARLES J. FOX,

STILL continues the practice of medicine in Charlotte, and will give careful attention to all cases confided to his skill His office is No. 6, White Row of the Mansion House. His charges, as heretofore shall be moderate.

April11

MEDICINES'
PAINTS, PERFUMERY & FANCY ARTICLES.

THE subscriber has received direct from Philadelphia, an extensive assortment of

MEDICINES

and other articles, comprising new and fashionable

PERFUMERY,

all of which are **Fresh** and **Genuine,** and will be sold as low as can be afforded. Physicians, prescriptions put up with particular care. Every article sold warranted to be as represented. Purchasers will here find all the new and approved Medicines.

Mr. J. L. Henderson, late of Salisbury, who has considerable experience as an apothecary, will be in the shop at all times to attend to the business. All orders will receive the most prompt attention.

WM. S. NORMENT.
Charlotte, March 26, 1845. 202 F

Just to Hand!
ASPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF JEWELLERY.

EMBRACING Ladies' and Gentlemens' Gold and Silver LEVER WATCHES; gold Guards and Fob Chains and Keys; Breast Pins; Finger Rings; gold and silver Pencils; genuine silver table and tea Spoons—German silver do.; fine pocket and pen Knives; Butter and Fruit do.; and various other articles in my line. which will be sold extremely low for cash. Call and see.

☞ All kinds of Repairing in the silversmith line done neatly, expeditiously, and on moderate terms.

THOMAS TROTTER.
March 28, 1845. 202 F

BUTCHERING.

THE subscriber returns his thanks to the citizens of Charlotte for the patronage he has already received, and informs them that he expects to continue

BUTCHERING

during the summer as long as he can get stall fed cattle, as he intends to offer none but what is first rate. He also expects to make arrangements for a supply regularly from the mountains, and such only as are of the first quality. He hopes by his endeavors to please, to ensure a liberal patronage.

JOHN RIGLER.
June 3, 1845. 12-4w.

☞ Persons getting Beef, must settle every Saturday or pay cash when the Beef is taken.

NEW STORE,
AND A
SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF Spring & Summer

GOODS.

CHARLES E. MOSS

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public that he is now receiving and opening, at the old stand of Morrison & Harris, in Charlotte, a

Splendid Stock of
SPRING AND SUMMER
GOODS,

Of the latest fashions and importations, which were selected by himself in the northern markets and purchased on the most favorable terms. The stock is full and embraces every article usually found in the interior country.

He respectfully invites purchasers to call and examine his stock, as he feels confident that he *will, for cash*, sell Goods lower than any other house in this place.

Charlotte, April 18, 1845. 205-

EULOGY,

On Gen. ANDREW JACKSON, delivered in Charlotte, N. C., July 23, 1845, by the Rev. JAMES F. W. FREEMAN.

FRIENDS & FELLOW-CITIZENS: It is a melancholy sight to view death in his onward and terrific course through the world, dragging his victims from friends and home, from kindred and country into the lonely and silent grave; but it is *especially* so, when among those victims are numbered some of our near relatives or dear friends; whether as kindred they be endeared to us by the fondest affection, or as friends by friendship's tenderest ties,—whether they be sages, venerable in our eyes for their wisdom, patriots revered by us for their love of country, or heroes renowned for their noble mindedness and bravery.

But a dispensation dark as this, and bereavements distressing as these, are meliorated as we recount the virtues of the departed, recollect their golden precepts, and remember their illustrious examples.

As a people we have sustained a public loss, and in a public capacity we have now assembled to make suitable acknowledgement of that loss to Him who "gave, and who hath taken away," and in this house consecrated to the glory of God, and the best interests of men, mingle our sorrows and our sympathies with those of our afflicted country,—a nation bereaved.

It is also a sad comment upon civil society, and enlightened christianised human nature, that, people of the same beloved country, and subjects of a government as perfect and as happy as ours, and children of the same paternal fatherhood, should *ever* so far forget their interest and consanguinity, as in the heat of political strife, and partisan warfare to vilify and degrade, to bite and devour one another; yet such is the fact, and how often is it confirmed by bitter experience. Still amidst all this, there is a redeeming trait in our corrupt natures, and in depraved society, for although estranged by party prejudices, and divided by sectional interests, and personal preferences, we are as the heart and hands of one man against a common enemy, and as united in our regrets at the loss of a common friend, and national benefactor.

In confirmation of the truth of the former, our country's history is clear and convincing, and in proof of the latter, this days proceedings in our midst and this assembly, with similar ones throughout the land, are evidence conclusive, and speak in a voice not to be unheeded nor misunderstood. It is not because this day is hallowed above all others, it is not because of any peculiar or transcendant merit in your speaker, that I see before me so numerous and respectable an assemblage, members of every political party, and subscribers to every political creed! No, it is the occasion rendered dear to us as commemorative of the death of one of the greatest and best of our fellow countrymen. It is in answer to the loud and united call of this great nation, that we for a time should "hang our harps upon the willows," and sit in silent but reverential acknowledgement of Almighty God, who in His afflictive thought righteous dispensations has recently deprived us of one of our most faithful servants, ablest defenders, and revered Fathers, Genaral Andrew Jackson.

It is wisdom in mankind to mark the foot-steps of Deity as they are manifest in His mercies, and in His judgements, and in proportion as His bounties are timely and abundant, our gratitude should be free and perpetual, and as His dispensations are afflictive, our humility should be deep and abiding, and our improvement of them wise and becoming.

And while I both feel and acknowledge the compliment paid me by your committee, in their appointment of me to lead in the exercises of this consecrated hour, I would that they had selected from the many, some one with more leisure, and one abler to do justice both to the exalted theme, and this distinquished occasion.

At this late day you can expect from me but little if any thing that is original either eulogic or historic. The most that I can say on the subject of these solemnities, will be but the faint echo of those sublime praises, which have already gone forth from the first orators and eulogits, throughout the length and breadth of our land.

Andrew Jackson was born on the 16th of March, 1767, in the settlement of Waxhaw, and State of South Carolina; and died at the Hermitage in Tennessee on the 8th of June, in this year of our Lord 1845, in the 78th year of his age. The circumstances of his birth and childhood seem to have afforded an opportunity well suited for a display of the Divine power and goodness, in the developement of his manhood and riper years. Born of obscure parentage, of scotish descent but who emigrated to this country from Ireland in 1765; fleeing from that land of poverty and oppression, to this, an assylum and a home for the subjects of tyranny and misrule, of every nation and of every tongue. The family in point of property possessed but a moderate portion, and pestilence and war cut down one and another of its members when the peace of 1783 found him while but a youth, the only survivor of his Father's family. Lonely as he thus was, deprived of a father's counsels and correction, of a mother's watchfulness and prayers, he was then a fit subject for the vice and immorality attendant upon a protracted war, and little wonder that while surrounded with profligate companions and at such a time, that he should have squandered as he did, his already limited estate, and thus bereft of kindred and of fortune, he was left to choose his path of life, in a country without a government, and himself without a home.

At this period we begin to recognise more distinctly in his life the leadings of a wise and benificent Providence, as a father to the orphan, by whose invisable though unerring spirit, he was led away from his disolute comrades and from amidst the temptations with which he was surrounded.

From Charleston, whither he had repaired at the close of the war, he went to Salisbury in this State and commenced the study of law in the winter of 1784, in the 18th year of his age, where he exchanged his former loose habits for those of severe study, and unremitting attention to the duties of his station. In 1786, two years after the commencement of his studies he was admitted to practice, and finding that section too strait for *his spirit of* enterprise, and his *aspirations* for extensive usefulness and honorable distinction, he forthwith removed to East Tennessee;—not being pleased with that field, in 1788 he settled at Nashville, where, (excepting intervals of absence on duty, at the call of his country) he lived as a great centre of attraction, and in the immediate vicinity of which he died, honoured by a nation's gratitude, and embalmed with a nations tears.

The origin and rise of Andrew Jackson, in connexion with his subsequent elevation, is one of the many instances in our world corroborating the truth of the republican adage, that.

"Honor and shame from *no condition* rise,
Act well your part there all the honor lies."

In his experience we also find an illustration of the truth of the sacred scriptures, which declare that, "it is not in man that walketh to direct his steps" and "that the race is not to the swift nor the battle to the strong." But that God is the great disposer of all events, "He raiseth the poor out of the dust and lifteth the needy out of the dung-hill, that He may set him with princes, even with the princes of His people."—"For promotion cometh neither from the East, nor from the West, nor from the South, but God is the Judge: He puteth down one, and seteth up another."

Among the distinguished men of olden time, we cannot forbear the notice of two illustrious examples of these sacred precepts, viz: David and Cyrus. In the Providence of God, David was elevated from a shepherd boy on the mountains of Judea to the throne of a mighty nation, in despite of the rancour and hatred of his enemies, and of the persecution of Saul, the son of Kish, himself yet a king and commander of the hosts of Israel. And Cyrus, the Medio-Persian, a heathen by birth and education, and consequently ignorant of the true God, was called of God and by name, through the prophet Isaiah, more than a century before he was born. Chosen and annointed by Jehovah to be "His shepherd, and to perform all His pleasure," and to him was given "the treasures of darkness, and hiden riches of secret places;" and moreover, God declared of Cyrus, "I have raised him up in righteousness and I will direct all his ways; he shall build my city, and he shall let go my captives, and not for a price nor reward, saith the Lord of hosts."

See you nothing prototypical in the character of these two heroes and statesmen of antiquity, as agents by Divine appointment, and under Divine control. See you nothing annalagous to these in the characters of our matchless Washington and lamented Jackson. They, too, were chosen and appointed from on high to rescue from the tyrant and the alien, their countrymen and country, to bring forth from "secret places" her "hiden riches" to possess the keys of, and control her "treasures," to build her cities, and that, "not for a price nor reward." I make not these pious allusions, to captivate you by their sacred tinsel, at the expense of truth; no, these are realities, and through their presentation I would remind you that while remembering our good and great men, and proclaiming their merits, we should not forget the good and great God, to render proper acknowledgements to Him and speak His praises, who is the "maker of us all," the disposer and preserver of all we have, and all we are, and who "giveth us richly all things to enjoy:"

For what are men? but instruments, and His the hand,
What are thrones, realmns, and worlds, but beams and precious
Stones and pearls, with which to build a superstructure
God designs, and which shall stand a monument to
His praise, high as Heaven and deep as Hell, boundless as
The universe, and lasting as eternity.

The loneliness and poverty of Jackson in his youth were promotive of that resistless will and unconquerable perseverance which so remarkably characterised his subsequent life. Situated as he was, he early saw and felt the necessity of relying upon and drawing from his own resources, thus laying the foundation of an independence, not easily affected by the vicisitudes of fortune, and while scorning an ignoble dependance, he shuned the path of the groveling parasite, so willingly pursued by thousands of our youth, and which so certainly leads to poverty and degredation.

Being only nine years of age, at the declaration of American Independance, he could take but little, if any, material part in the war of '76. While in his 11th and 12th years, the people of Waxhaw, among whom were the Jacksons, were compelled to retreat before a superior British force into this State. Andrew and his widowed mother took up their temporary abode in the settlement of Sugar Creek, about 4 miles from this place; and the old lady with whom they resided is still living, at the age of 85 years, and on the same plantation that gave support and shelter to the fugitives from Waxhaw. It is related upon good authority, that after their return and with the permission and encouragement of his patriotic mother, he entered the army in company with his two brothers, at the age of about 14 years. A company of 40 men was raised for defence, among whom was Andrew Jackson and one of his brothers, (the other having been killed at the battle of Stond.) The most of this little band of patriots were taken prisoners, (Jackson and his brother was among the number,) and conveyed to Camden, and was not released until after the battle at that place. About this time his only remaining brother died, of a wound received at the Waxhaws, and the heroic mother survived him but a few weeks. She died in the vicinity of Charleston, whither she had repaired, as an angel of mercy, to the relief of the suffering American prisoners.

As to the correctness in detail of the events of Jackson's life thus far, we cannot be certain, but one thing we do know, that he was old enough and saw enough of his country's wrongs, and felt enough for his oppressed and bleeding countrymen to enkindle in his breast the fires of patriotism, which never failed until extinguished in death. And he was near enough the Fathers of the Revolution—those martyrs to their country's freedom—to catch their falling mantles as they themselves ascended from the battle field to their reward on high; for it was by the spirit of those heroes of '76, and by the ample folds of their mantles died in blood, that Gen. Jackson was ever after recognised by all, high in esteem, and foremost among the brave defenders of her constitution, rights, and wide domain.

During the eight succeeding years from 1788, the time of his settlement at Nashville, he rose in his profession to an extensive and lucrative practice, and was no less distinguished among the citizen-soldiery as full of noble enterprise, and among the bravest of the brave. At the close of this period in 1796, he was elected a member to the convention that assembled to frame a constitution for his adopted infant State. The following year he was sent as a representative to the national Congress, and in the next, he became a member of the U. S. Senate; but for private reasons he soon resigned his seat in the Senate, and on his return home was immediately appointed one of the judges of the Supreme Court of Tennessee. This office he reluctantly accepted, and relinquished it as soon as practicable—prefering a more private life in the bosom of his family and in the delights of the Hermitage. Here we find him, with the exception of short intervals consequent upon his profession, until 1812, when upon the breaking out of the war with Great Britain, he was again called to the defence of his country. As soon as the U. S. Government authorized the raising of volunteers, he called upon his division for men, when 2,500 brave Tennesseeans flocked to his head quarters, and enrolled themselves with him under the banner of their country. He was at this time appointed by the Secretary of War to the rank of Major-General in the U. States army, which rank he had held in the militia of his own State for 16 years. Here commenced his military career, which for brilliancy stands unsurpassed by any that has ever elicited the admiration of mankind, and for all the qualities that ever enobled or dignified a commander, he was never *excelled* by any the world ever saw.

I will not detain you with a minute account of his military life, in his campaigns and marches, his sufferings and sacrifices, his battles and his victories; nor will it be necessary to notice all the principal events of his after life, in his civil and political contests, high attainments and his subsequent and honorable retirement. From these resources, we will only draw, as occasion requires, by way of illustrating those distinguishing traits of character which were peculiarly his, and on account of which he stood pre-eminent, both as a citizen and a patriot, a hero and a statesman.

As to scholarship, (in the usual scholastic sense of the term) Gen Jackson was deficient; but for this deficiency we can readily and satisfactorily account. The spareness of the population in all this region at the period of his boyhood and youth, its wild and desert character, and its proximity to the Indian border, all rendered it impracticable either to establish or sustain schools for the regular education of the rising generation, and these difficulties increased after the commencement and throughout the war of the Revolution. Though devoid of that scientific culture and literary training, in general, so essential not only to the enriching of the human mind, but also to its discipline and developement, he was learned as if by intuition; what he lacked of books and early study was supplied from a mind of extraordinary powers; what he lacked in language he supplied with action, for although not fluent in words, in deeds, he was eloquent and impressive;—while words, however, pointed and directed are sometimes heard and not felt; his deeds like the bolts of Jove, were often felt before they were either seen or heard. His powers of intellectual comprehension seemed always commensurate with the subjects with which he grappled; while for sagacity he might be termed the wonder of the age,—outvieing, alike the civilized and the savage, by his distant foresight and deep penetration. There was no subtlety so artful and cunning but that he could detect and forestall it, and no stratagem so well laid and hiden but that he could discover and avoid it.

His inventive and creative powers were not inferior to his sagacity and comprehension. He appeared to meet obstacles but to surmount them, and encounter difficulties but to overcome them. There was no occasion so important, nor emergency so great for which he was not prepared. In trying times, he was in himself a committee of ways and means, of obvious ways to reach any important end, and of ample means to its full accomplishment. In the impressive but varied* language of the poet, we behold him,

"As some vast river of unfailing source,
Rapid, exhaustless, deep, *his genius* flowed,
And opened new channels for its mighty course.
Where genius halted, weary in her flight
In other men, his fresh as morning rose,
And soared untroden heights, and seemed at home
Where others strangers were. Others tho' great,
Beneath their greatness seemed struggling whiles,
He from above descending, stooped to work
The loftiest deeds, and proudly stooped, as tho'
They scarce his notice claimed."

As a statesman and a politician, Jackson was a "*sui generis.*" Undisciplined in the severer schools of statesmanship, and unskilled in the worlds of diplomatic technicalities and profound intrigue, he would have been an easy prey to the wily and designing, had not a kind Providence supplied his deficiency with an instinct, by which he could know of the traps and snares so often laid for his feet, in time to avoid them, and by which the shafts of his antagonists so often directed at him with deadly aim, were made to recoil upon the heads that designed, and the arms that directed them. His political principles were few in number, simple in their construction, and universal in their application. Equal rights and equal laws—a free government, and free institutions—free trade and a free people;—these were the precious stones, and this the foundation laid by our fathers in tears, and cemented with their blood, upon which under God he would aid in building up for his country that glorious, matchless superstructure—the bane of tyrants, and the admiration of the world,—*the North American republic.*

Ever ready as he was with his sword to defend his country from foreign invasion, he was none the less so in opposing to the last, and with unflinching purpose, all foreign interference, or foreign participation, in our government, our institutions, or our territory. His political creed was purely and essentially radical, and as such eminently practical. He scorned the fine spun theories of the sublimated politician, as a species of transcendentalism, too refined for republican simplicity, and too mysterious for republican candor and honesty.

Whether he stood upon the floor of his own State's legislature halls, or in the capitol of the nation, he stood up for the people, and always beside some one of his country's altars, he was ever prepared to offer any sacrifice his country might require for the people's good. And when called to the Chief Magistracy of the United States, his self-interest and self-agrandizement were absorbed in his devotion to those

*Altered from Pollock.

measures which, in his estimation, would promote the greatest good of the greatest number, and thereby establish upon a firm basis the truest glory and the most wholesome and lasting prosperity of this great people. Jackson's motto was brief, and in a language that was easily understood and that all could comprehend—"Every thing for my country, nothing for myself." Although in his public measures he sometimes differed, and that widely, too, from many who stand nigh in their country's esteem, both for their wisdom and their integrity. At the same time no responsible man will risk his reputation for truth in denying to Gen. Jackson, as high a grade of honesty of purpose, and integrity of action as ever distinguished the noblest of our race. If a measure which he approved and adopted was too unpopular to be taken hold of by his friends, he would of himself form the whole van and take upon himself all the responsibility. Such conduct, as one has admirably expressed it, was so far above the truckling, time-serving course of mere selfish and heartless demagogues of all parties, that he often took the nation by surprise. The nature of his measures and the energy of his will, excited in many great fear and trembling, while all felt the power of his moral courage, and of his abandonment of self; and many while they dreaded his measures, felt an increased admiration for the sincerity and disinterestedness of the man.

As a general, Andrew Jackson had but few equals, superiors none. It was in this department of his brilliant career, that he shone with a lustre peculiarly and emphatically his own. It was here that by a few steps he attained to an eminence, that would have made forever giddy the thousands who vainly attempt its ascent by a life of training the most tedious and toilsome. While a warrior, he was also a republican, acting only in defence of his country—fighting either, and only, for the protection of her citizens, in vindication of her rights, or for the preservation of her liberties. Although self-taught in the sience of war and although his system of tactics was short and simple, it was the more easily understood by his companions in arms, and quite as efficient in opening the understandings of the enemies of his country. While on the one hand the savage chieftain before unequalled in his peculiar modes of warfare, stood amazed at being so soon out-witted, and so far surpassed in cunning and foresight by the gentleman soldier. The english veteran on the other hand, was no less astounded that the citizen general, with a band of raw recruits from our western wilds should not only dare to oppose an English army of vastly superior force, but set at naught the perfect discipline, and acknowledged bravery of her embattled hosts. As the insolent Pakenham advanced upon the plains of New Orleans, his watch-word "beauty and booty," Jackson taught him in a lesson of bitter experience, that, with a few "sharp shooters" from Tennessee, and a few "hunters of Kentucky," he could protect the beauty of our daughters and the treasures of our sons, and send back the British Lion cowering to his lair.

As a general, he was brave as he was skillful. If there was ever a man that knew no earthly fear, that man was Andrew Jackson. In the path of duty he never avoided danger, however imminent; nay, he courted it whenever that danger threatened the present safety, or the future well being of his country—a country endeared to him not by birth and subsistence merely, but by sacrifices of treasure, toil, and blood. He forever scorned to occupy upon the field of battle some safe retreat, however commanding, while his fellow-soldiers were exposing their lives in the fearful contest at his bidding. No, such a part was never designed for such a man; his orders to his men in perilous times were, not go thou, but "follow me." Ever importunate in urging his countrymen to valor in the field, he was as surely foremost in their ranks, and as ready, if needs be, to assume the responsibility. The enemy that could intimidate him, he never saw; the perils that could affright him, he never knew; no surprise, however great, or however sudden, could disturb his iron nerves; his self control was never lost in any immergency. Such was often his displays of courage, that his friends and foes were alike confounded, while, for his safety, fear and trembling seized his friends, a dread of his power and intrepidity was the dismay of his enemies. Whatever was right and duty he dared to do, though it were to grapple with the giant savage, armed with tomahawk and scalping-knife, to face the connon's firery mouth, or to maintain his stand against the allied power and vengance of the Eastern world. Let but his country call him to duty, and Providence point out the path, and that path was his in defiance of men or devils, dangers or death

He "endured hardness," also, as a "good soldier" of his country. The mountains of the west, the lagoons and morasses of Alabama and Mississippi, and the interminable swamps of Florida, all bear witness to the powers of his endurance, both in the cheerless bivouac and the protracted march, and to his praise be said that in times of want and distress, both in the camp and on the march, he often shared what little of comfort and convenience was left him, with the private soldier, who might be reduced to greater extremities than himself. As to sparing himself at the expense of others, Andrew Jackson was an utter stranger; not only was he willing, himself to encounter any toil, undergo any fatigue, and suffer any privation in the path of duty, but as willing to assist his companions about to be borne down with burdens beyond their strength to sustain. It was his readiness and ability to endure fatigue, that in the Creek war acquired for him the cognomen of "Old Hickory," as he would pass by his men in haste, to regain the front in their march, through mud and water, himself also on foot, his horse given to some wounded or worn-down soldier, one would say, "there he goes, tough as hickory," and another cry out, "come on boys, there goes Old Hickory." This name seems appropriate, not only because of Jackson's spirit of endurance, but also because he was the rod with which his country so often and so effectually chastised her enemies.

In decision of character, he was no less remarkable, than for his moral courage and bravery.—When by mature deliberation he had arrived at certain conclusions, from those as his premises no threats could drive him, no sophistry could seduce, no treasures could bribe his resolute spirit, from its determined steady purpose. All this was literally true of Jackson both in the cabinet and in the field. It was in this trait of his mind that to a superficial observer he had the appearance of being selfish and severe. It is true he was rigid in all his exactions, as an executor of the will of his country, that will expressed or implied in her constitution and laws—where these were not explicit and a discretionary power was left to him, his will then, was not the law by which he was governed, he judged of what was best for the present and the future, by the experience of the past, and his will was but the great lever by which he moved himself and all connected with him to the accomplishment of what he thought to be the highest purpose of good to the people whom he served and whom he ardently loved. And as to his exercising an unnecessary and unrelenting severity in the discharge of his public duties, when undisturbed and unprovoked few men occupying his station exhibited more of the kindlier feelings of our nature than he. It was indeed by an exercise of these sensibilities, and his dignified suavity of manner that won for him the high esteem of all who enjoyed the pleasure and honour of his society. In order merely to illustrate his decision of character, without expressing an opinion, for or against the principles involved, suffer me to refer to one among the multiplied instances in his eventful life illustrative of the tension and power of his mind in this particular. The incident to which I shall allude occurred while he was President of the United States. He proposed a measure, and resolved to execute it at every rational hazard; a measure which he could but foresee would raise a storm unequalled in the history of this country, both for its power and fury. Still he moved forward, alone and undismayed, alone did I say? Yes, for he was far in advance both of his party, and his personal friends in the course he had adopted. The storm which was expected did rise and rage, constantly and fearfully increasing in magnitude and power, by the desertion of friends, and opposition of former adherents, united to the violent resistance of all his political opponents. He was repeatedly told, and by his wisest and best friends that if he persisted in his course, he would forever destroy his popularity, ruin his party and ruin himself. He replied "it is not for myself that I care, I may die before another opportunity offers, and I could not rest quietly in my grave, if I failed to do what I hold so essential to the liberty of my country." And in the language of an eloquent portrayer of that memorable event: "From all parts of the country men pressed around him, urging and embracing him to bend;—Congress was flexible, many of his personal friends faltered, the impetous wave rolled on without one sufficient obstacle till it reached his presence, but as it dashed in its highest fury at his feet, it broke before his firmness. The commanding majesty of his will appalled his opponents, and revived his friends. He had a proud consciousness that his will was indomitable. Standing over the rocks of the Rip-Raps, and looking out upon the ocean he said to a friend: 'Providence may change my determination, but man can no more do it, than he can remove these Rip Raps which have resisted the rolling ocean from the beginning of time;' and though a panic was spreading through the land and the whole credit system as it then existed, was crumbling to pieces and crashing around him, he stood erect like a massive column which the heaps of falling ruins could not break nor bend, nor sway from its fixed foundation." His great decision of character gave to him in the eyes of many an honest man the appearance of ambition. If we understand this phrase in its literal and usual signification, Jackson was not an ambitious man. Ambition signifies a lust after, and aspirations for power at every hazard and at every sacrifice. It is true that he attained to the highest summit of power in the government of his country. But so far from his aspiring to that office at every hazard, was it not only unsolicited by him, but was not his consent to be a candidate in the years 1824 and 1828, reluctantly obtained, and when obtained, and the office in his possession, was it not the free gift of a free people,—a people grateful for the eminent services which he had already rendered his country;—and hence they would at the last do him the greatest honour in their power, and the country the greatest service, by raising him to the highest seat in her counsels and her government, and as a post of honorable distinction the highest among the nations of the earth. If this be ambition then Jackson was ambitious. If as a general to be ever foremost in the defence of his country, and ever found in the hottest of the battle, if this be ambition then he was ambitious, if as a statesman he was ready if needs be to jeopardice for the good of his country a popularity second to none, except that of our beloved Washington, if a willingness to sacrifice every personal consideration, and all self aggrandizement, that the people might continue free and prosperous and happy, if this be ambition then he was ambitious, or, if in vain the strongest inducements were offered him to improve to the utmost of his benefit, the almost unbounded popular favor which he for one time may for a long time enjoyed, and the equally tremendous influence which he possessed, and if you add to these the oft repeated, and most powerful appeals to his political ambition, made to him in vain, if this all this be ambition, then Andrew Jackson was ambitious.

We have followed him from his birth to the commencement of his public career, and from that up to the Presidency, but for greater distinctness we will in a more specific form enumerate all the several different offices which he held and their several times. After his service in the convention of his own State in 1786, he was sent to the Senate of the U. S. in 1798, and in the same year while at Washington and without his knowledge he was elected by the Tennessee Militia to the rank of Major-General which he held until the same post was given him in the U. S. Army in 1814, which he retained throughout the then existing war, and on his return from Washington, he was appointed Judge of the Supreme Court of Tennessee, which he held but a short time. In 1822 he was appointed Governor of Florida the Territory in which he had so signally punished savage aggression, and in 1828 he he was elected for a term of four years to the Presidency of the United States, for which he had so gallantly fought and which he had so ably defended; he was re-elected in 1832 for another term of four years which expired in 1836, and in the 69th year of his age. Thus as you perceive continuing in active public life to the very verge of man's allotted time on earth three score years and ten, filling up his measure of public service, possessing the peoples unbounded confidence, and receiving at their hands the fullest measure of their hearts kindliest emotions, and warmest and most substantial gratitude.

While we speak of Andrew Jackson, as illustrious in his life and lamented in his death, this is not the time, nor place, nor ours the province, to discus the question of right or wrong in regard to the principles by which he was actuated in his public life, nor the actions by which that life was so distinguished.—much less to justify all his acts either public or private; and so far from considering him immaculate we do not claim perfection for him even in his best character and conduct, for that is a distinction denied by the great "I am" to every son and daughter of Adam. But we think it will be universally conceded, that Andrew Jackson was as pure in his intentions and as upright in his conduct as the most distinguished for integrity of his age and nation. Whatever errors attached to his public life were errors of the judgement, and not of intention, of the head and not of the heart. But if it was his to err, 'tis ours to forgive, for "to err is human to forgive divine."

Let us now retire with him from public into private life, from the Capital to the Hermitage, and from the cares and responsibilities of a great republic, to the quiet and enjoyments of a private citizen. And, although surrounded with republican simplicity, we find him as ever the ardent and dignified patriot. While others loved their country, he was ravished by her excellencies. Her perfect, physical and constitutional symetry, her fair and unsullied complexion, her Heavenly expression "that told of the Divinity within," and her freedom and "poetry of motion," as she walked forth in all her glory among the nations of the earth. This was a sight to him more enchanting than Arabian tales, or eastern magnificence could possibly unfold; and is it to be wondered at, that a man of Jackson's temperment and exalted patriotism, should be transported in view of such an object, or that a heart as large, and deep, and full of his country's best affections as was his, should overflow at the recollection of what that country was, at the consciousness of what she is, and at the confident expectation of what under God *she is yet to be* in her future and transcendant destiny. He loved his country in her infancy and childhood, and glorious prime;—in confirmation of this we have arguments powerful as his life, and stronger than death, it was for his country he lived, and for it was ever ready to die. No sacrifice was too dear, if his country required it, there was no enemy, however terrible, from which he would not defend her; and had he commanded the elements, there is no boon, however rich, that he would not have freely given to the land of his birth, the vineyard of his toils, and this wide-spread home of his affections. Jackson, whether at home or abroad, in the cabinet, or in the field, was emphatically for his country, in his life it was the object of his greatest anxieties, and in his death, the subject of his warmest prayers. And who can tell, but that ere he left it, at the call of God, as with the profoundest humility, and in the strong arms of his faith, he presented his country before the Lord of hosts, and poured out for her the intensity of his prayers. Who can tell, but that he was permitted a vision of her future greatness and glory, such as "eye hath not seen, nor ear heard, nor hath it entered into the heart of man to conceive," of any of the proudest and most distinguished of the nations of the earth, from the beginning to the end of time Thanks be to God for such a spirit, and for all kindred spirits, with which our country has been blessed, from the first period of her existence, to the present day. Our fathers saw and felt their need of such, and with uplifted hands and hearts, besought the God of battles and the King of kings.

"Nor was our father's trust,
Thou mighty one and just,
Then put to shame;
"Up to the hills" for light,
Look'd they in perils night,
And from yon guardian height
Deliverance came.

There, like an angel form
Sent down to rule the storm,
Stood Washington;
Clouds broke, and roll'd away,
Foes fled in pale dismay,
Wreath'd were his brows with bay
When war was done.

God of our sires and sons,
Let other Washingtons
Our country bless;
And, like the brave and wise
Of by-gone centuries,
Show that true greatness lies
In righteousness."

May such be ever the faithful trust, and such the perpetual prayer of our country's sires and sons, and may its answer be as complete in all time to come, as in years that are past and gone.

In the retreat of Jackson from public life, to the embraces of his family, and to the cultivation of his farm, he presents us with an example, in the performance of his relative duties, both to his house-hold and country, in the capacity of a private citizen, as worthy of imitation as he did when in the higher walks and deeper responsibilities of his public administrations. Proverbial for his hospitality, his house was ever a home to his friends and country men At his table he loved to meet them and there while enjoying together the bounties of Providence, recount those thrilling events which form so great a part of our country's past history, and contemplate her future perils, greatness and glory. It was at the Hermitage, that you could see Gen. Jackson in the humble but not less interesting exhibition of domestic care, tenderness and affection. Although his country occupied so large a place in his thoughts and affections, still his family were far from being neglected or forgotten. From the wife of his bosom to whom he was ever and passionately devoted, down to his servants, all shared his affectionate attention,—an attention worthy of a man of his great devotion and deep sensibilities. If Jackson was a great man, great as a hero and statesman, as a patriot and benefactor, he was still greater as a christian. He was one of the few exceptions, brought to our notice by the Apostle Paul, when in laying down a general rule, he declared, "that not many wise men after the flesh, not many mighty, not many noble are called, to be 'sons of God' and 'heirs of immortal glory.' But God hath chosen the foolish things of the world to confound the wise, and the weak things of the world to confound the things that are mighty." Possessing as he did by nature, and in common with his race, all the corruptions of the natural heart, a man of strong and excitable passions, and withal surrounded with many peculiarly trying circumstances throughout his whole public career, and such as would cherish the evil and resist the good, it is but a natural consequence that there should have been much, both in his conduct and in his language, that both the moralist and the christian must unequivocally condemn. It was not until his retirement from public life, that he made any profession of, or pretension to the christian religion, but soon after that retirement he united himself with the Presbyterian church, and for the most part, himself built an elegant house for the worship of his God, upon his own premises; but what is far better, he maintained for the remainder of his life a consistent christian character; these facts are confirmed by the concurrent testimony of multitudes, among whom we find his beloved pastor, the Rev Dr. Edgar, one of the first divines of our western church.

Eminent as Gen. Jackson was in the former part of his life, in all that this world calls good and great, in the latter part, he was far more so in the possession and practice of those graces, which not only regenerate, but dignify and adorn the human race, and reimpress upon man the image of his Maker. Distinguished as was Jackson in enjoying the favor and possessing the affection of a great nation, and that a nation of enlightened and christianized freemen, still he was infinitely more distinguished by the love and favor of God. Wise as he was in this world's wisdom, he was wiser still in that knowledge of God, his son, and his word, which maketh "wise unto salvation." Great as he was in his exaltation to the highest point of earthly honor and renown, he was greater still in his self-abasement, and christian humility, for it is written "he that humbleth himself shall be exalted"—exalted to a place at God's right hand, where honors abide, and pleasures abound forever more. His name, though emblazoned high among the highest in earth's temple of fame as a conqueror, is far transcended by a place in the "book of life," and by that "new name" which (as we trust) has ere this been written upon him in Heaven, as "him that overcometh, even the name of his God, and the name of the city of his God, which is new Jerusalem, which cometh down out of Heaven from God." Happy as he was, through life in the society of his family, and happy as he was in the confidence, friendship and affection of thousands—yea, tens and hundreds of thousands, of his fellow men, he was happier still at the close of life, in the consciousness of his sins repented of and all forgiven, and in that "joy and peace in believing" on Jesus, which he then experienced, and in that "peace of God which passeth all understanding."

As a conqueror, he was one of earth's favoured few. By the Providence of God, in all his engagements through life he was always victorious, both as a general and a statesman, and to the last he was victorious, for by the grace of God, he conquered death, hell and the grave, yea, he was more than conqueror through him who loved us, and gave himself for us, thus great as was Andrew Jackson, in his life he was greater in his death. In his experience we have an evidence of what the grace of God can do in humbling the proudest, and turning the strong affections of fortune's choicest favorites from "things on the earth, to things above where Christ setteth at the right hand of God." In him too we have an evidence of what the spirit and grace of God can do in destroying the enmity of the human heart. A few moments before his last, and after having committed himself to God, he called around him every member of his family, even to all his servants, and prayed with and for them, and solemnly charged them as to the duties they owed to God and to themselves, their country and one another, and as to their preparation for death, and for meeting him in heaven. There amid their gushing tears, throbing hearts, and piteous cries he bade them all his last and long farewell. Had we been present, we should have thought that his work was then done, and that he could have said with one of old, "Lord, now letest thou thy servant depart in peace according to thy word, for mine eyes have seen thy salvation." But no, he had one more prayer to offer and that not for himself, it was for his enemies, he had one more petition to put up to Him who heareth and answereth prayer, and that not for himself, but for his country. As he saw death approaching, and felt his cold iron grasp, he cried out, "may my enemies find peace, and may the liberties of my country endure forever."

After a brief interval of thrilling interest, and soul-subduing tenderness to all around him, he bowed his venerable head and gave up the ghost. Thus, my friends, have we found Andrew Jackson in his life, and thus in his death, such were his dying words, and such his last prayer. And now as in our imagination we follow his body to the grave, let us with it bury all his faults, and frailties, and upon the marble that entombs them, let us inscribe his virtues, and in our lives imitate them and in our memories cherish for them and him a grateful and everlasting remembrance.

And now in view of our subject, and in view of our country, I cannot forbear offering my unfeigned thanks to Almighty God that Washington and Jackson were my fellow-countrymen, and that I am an American.

SUPREME COURT.

The following OPINIONS have been recently delivered:

By RUFFIN, C. J., in Jones and Dodson *v.* Allen, from Person, affirming the judgement below.

Also, in State *v.* Evans, from Rowan, directing the judgement to be reversed and a *venire de novo.*

Also, in Doe *ex dem.* Caldwell *v.* Black, from Mecklenburg, affirming the judgement below.

Also, in Doe *ex dem.* v Crissman, from Surry, affirming the judgement below

Also, in Brooks *v.* Morgan, from Union, affirming the decision of the Superior Court.

Also, in Alexander *v.* Springs, from Mecklenburg affirming the judgement below.

Also, in Doe *ex dem.* Thomas *v.* Orrell, from Davie, affirming the judgement below.

Also, in *Den ex dem.* Davis *v.* Campbell, from Cumberland, reversing the judgement and awarding a *venire de novo.*

By DANIEL, J., in Lentz *v.* Chambers, from Rowan, awarding a *venire de novo.*

Also, in Rea *v.* Alexander, from Mecklenburg, affirmig the judgement below.

Also, in Huntley *v.* Ratliff, from Anson, directing a *venire de novo.*

Also, in Ratliff *v.* Huntley, from Anson, affirming the judgement below.

Also, in Davidson *v.* Norment, from Mecklenburg, affirming the judgement below.

By NASH, J., in Martin *v.* McBryde, in Equity, from Moore, sustaining the demurrer and dismissing the bill without prejudice.

Also, in Motley, *v.* Reid, in Equity from Caswell, setting aside the report and referring the cause to the Clerk of this Court.

Also, in Wilson *v.* Coffield, from Martin, affirming the judgement below.

Also, in Bank of the Cape Fear *v.* Edwards, from Wake, reversing the judgement below and directing judgement here for the Plaintiff.

Also, in *Den ex dem.* Stedman *v.* McIntosh, from Chatham, affirming the judgement below.

Also, in the Governor *v.* Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company, in Equity from Wake, declaring there is error in the proceedings of the Court of Equity, and that the appeal was well allowed, pursuant to the 28th Section of Ch. IV of the Revised Statutes.

Also, in Toole and Wilkinson *v.* McSwain and others, in Equity from Beaufort.

Also, in Maxwell *v.* Wallace, in Equity from Mecklenburg, directing the bill to be dismissed with costs.

By RUFFIN, C. J. in Dickinson, to use of Costen *v.* Lippitt, from New Hanover, reversing the judgment and affirming the order of the County Court.

Also, in Smith *v.* Hawkins, in Equity from Buncombe, declaring that the injunction was properly continued to the hearing.

Also, in Williams *v.* Oates, from Mecklenburg; the judgment of the Superior Court reversed, and that of the Country Court dismissing the petition, affirmed.

Also, in Gathings *v.* Williams, from Montgomery, affirming the judgment below.

Also, in Logan *v.* Simons *et al* in Equity from Rutherford, declaridg the deeds to the Defendant S. fraudulent, and the Plaintiff entitled to the Slaves conveyed in them, &c.

By DANIEL J. in Buchanan v. Parker, from Columbus, affirming the judgment below.

Also, in Putnam v. McGibbony, in Equity from Guilford, dismissing the bill with costs.

Also, in Raper and Spurgin v Hamilton and Armfield, in Equity from Davidson, declaring Plaintiffs entitled to redeem the Slave, on paying $500, the purchase money, and dismissing the bill with costs as to Solomon Armfield.

Also, in Mitchell and others v. Walker and others, in Equity from Burke, dismissing the bill as to Walker and Keller, with costs, and directing a decree that Pearson, and in the event of his inability, Saterwhite, repay the purchase money, interest and costs at law, and in this Court.

Also, in Doe on demise of Callender *et al* v. Sharman *et al.* from New Hanover, awarding a *venire de novo.*

Also, in Ingram v. Sloan, from Anson, affirming the judgement below.

Also, in Hall, C. M. E. v. Paschall, from Warren, affirming the judgement below.

By NASH, J. in Butler and others v. Durham and others, in Equity from Rutherford directing a reference.

Also, in Crismon *v.* Wright and others, in Equity from Surry, directing the bill to be dismissed with costs.

Also, in Parish v. Sloan and others, in Equity from Sampson, affirming the judgment below.

Also, Wall v. Tomlinson, from Stanly, reversing the judgment and awarding a *venire de novo.*

Also, in Drake v. McMinn, from Henderson, arresting the judgment.

Also, in Doe on demise of Irwin and Elmes v. Cox, from Mecklenburg, reversing the judgement and awarding a *venire de novo.*

JEFFERSONIAN:

CHARLOTTE,

FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 22, 1845.

☞ We shall in our next, give the *official* vote in every Congressional District in this State, if we can obtain them, as we hope we can.

CORRUPTIONS IN ELECTIONS!

The laws of the State punish *fraudulent voting* by fine and imprisonment. It is an injury done to every freeman in the land—it is robbing him of a part of his just influence. By the laws of Solon, in the days of Republican Greece, it was a crime punished by death, for any one to exercise the elective franchise who was not entitled to do so by law. Perhaps this penalty was too severe, but the jail certainly is not. We hope those fraudulent voters at the Salisbury box, to whom Col. Barringer owes his election, will be prosecuted and punished. It is useless to have elections, if they are prostituted in this way. But, while the fraudulent voters are exposed and punished, the men who aided and abetted in these frauds ought not to escape. They ought to be endicted and punished too. We understand, that on the day of the election in Rowan, in several cases Barringer tickets were imposed on ignorant men, who could not read, as Fisher tickets. Some of these perpetrators of fraud have actually since made a boast of their smartness in thus deceiving ignorant unlettered men. This is really worse than theft, or swindling in horse swapping. Is there no law to punish such robbers?

PRESIDENT POLK'S NATIVE DISTRICT GLORIOUSLY REDEEMED.

As great interest has been felt throughout the State in the result of the contest for Congress between Mr. Fisher and Col. Barringer in this District, we have taken the pains to compare the votes as polled by each party in each county composing the District, for the years 1840 to 1845 inclusive. The comparison exhibits results that must make the heart of every true Democrat in the State exult; for it shows that true principles will in the end, always triumph over error and prejudice.

There was not in this District, as in every other one in the State, a falling off in the popular vote from that of 1840, when the great and extraordinary excitement of the times brought every body to the polls. On the contrary, the vote in this District in 1845, is greater than in 1840.

In 1840, the aggregate vote in this District was : : : : : : 11,012

In 1845 : : : : : : : 10,710

Since 1840, a part of Lincoln has been taken off and made into Cleveland, which if now added to the vote of 1845, would increase it 300 to 400 votes more, plainly showing that we have considerably increased on the vote of 1840.

Now look at the result of each contest:

In 1840, Harrison's majority over Van Buren was : : : : : : 1790

In 1844, Clay's majority over Polk was 862

In 1845, Barringer's maj. over Fisher is 26

If that part of Lincoln which was added to Cleveland since 1840, could have voted with us, Fisher would have been elected by at least 200 to 250 votes.

Look at another result:

Fisher received more votes *in every county in the District* than were ever before received by any Democratic candidate. In every County he had an increase; and of course, in the District his vote was greater than that of any of his predecessors.

He received in the District,

684 votes more than General Saunders.

731 votes more than Mr. Van Buren.

836 votes more than President Polk.

In estimating the votes polled for Saunders and Van Buren, an allowance must be made for that part of Lincoln, since added to Cleveland. He received 1,550 more than Mr. Craige did when he run against Col. Barringer, and 1,100 more than the vote that then elected Col. Barringer But, these last votes were no tests of the strength of parties, as the tremendous rains that fell during the day of the election, prevented the people from turning out to vote, and moreover in some counties the rains were more severe than in others.

Now let us see how the case stands with Col. Barringer:

In every county in the District, he fell under the vote of his political predecessors, viz: Morehead, Harrison, Graham, and Clay, except in Rowan and Davie, he exceeded by a few votes Graham and Clay; and in the aggregate vote of the District, he fell below the vote of every one. He fell below Morehead's vote, about 680 votes, and below Harrison's vote, 930 votes—of course, not so much below Graham and Clay.

So, that, look at the subject in any possible light you choose, you see the steady and rapid gain of Democracy over Federal Whiggery, in the second Congressional District. In fact, the District is redeemed!—for, what will 26 fraudulent votes be in another contest, particularly, when we know how they come?

Done For.—The Native Americans of Boston have nominated the Hon. John McLane of Ohio, as their candidate for President, and their organs everywhere have put his name at the head of their paper. This will kill poor John;—he stood a chance to be the next federal candidate for President, but this new movement settles his hash.

BRING OUT THE BIG GUN!

DEMOCRACY VICTORIOUS!!

It gives us extraordinary pleasure to announce to our Democratic friends that the results of the recent State elections show a most brilliant triumph of our principles. Whiggery has every where been routed as a foul spirit no longer to be tolerated;—and things look really like we should soon have no such party as the whigs to oppose and defeat. They are defeated in North Carolina *badly*—they are demolished in Indiana and Alabama, we have gained on them in the popular vote of Kentucky, and probably beat them all round in Tennessee! The particulars we will proceed to give as well as we can.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Our good old State is redeemed! Of this there is no question. Our Congressional Delegation will stand 6 Democrats, 2 federalists, and one independent, as follows:

Democrats:	*Federalists:*
David S. Reid,	D. M. Barringer,
James C. Dobbin,	Alfred Dockery.
J. R. J. Daniel,	*Independent:*
Henry S. Clarke,	James Graham.
James J. McKay,	
Asa Biggs.	

The following is the popular vote, taking in the 1st and 4th Districts, the vote between Hoke and Graham, which is giving the whigs more than a liberal chance, as we have certainly gained there as well as elsewhere:

	Democratic	Federal
1st District		2,525
2d do		26
3d do	800	
4th do		4.545
5th do	2.006	
6th do	2.623	7,096
7th do	2,002	
8th do	500	
9th do	300	
	8.230	
	7,096	

1,134 Dem. maj. in State.

Huzza for North Carolina! Old Rip has waked up at last, and cast off the shackles of Federalism. Our opponents feel that they are beaten. Even the Raleigh Register in effect gives it up. That paper in crowing over Col. Barringer's election by 300 majority, says—if the Col. had not been elected by this handsome majority, "we should have trembled for our (the whigs's) ascendency in the State"—Ah, Mr. Register! And what do you now say to the Colonel's majority of only 26? Do you not now tremble indeed? Well you may. Your lean majority in this District was obtained by fraud.—You can never get it again, and the downfall of Federalism, therefore, according to your own showing, is complete and overwhelming! Again we say—Huzza for the good old North State!

TENNESSEE.

We have returns from 22 Counties in East Tennessee, which shows a gain of 117 for BROWN, the Democratic candidate for Governor, compared with the vote of Polk and Clay; and a gain of three members of the legislature, one Senator and two members of the House. In the Knoxville District, CROZIER, fed, has beaten Blackwell, dem., and old member, about 400 votes. ANDREW JOHNSON, dem., has beaten the infamous Brownlow, in the Jonesboro' District, clear out of sight. Upon the whole, we think Brown is elected Governor, that the Democrats have a majority in the legislature, and a majority of the Congressional Delegation. There is, however, still some doubts on the subject.

Glorious News! Tennessee Redeemed and Democracy Triumphant!!

Since the above was in type, we learn that BROWN is elected Governor of Tennessee by a large majority, and that both branches of the Legislature are Democratic. This secures the election of a Democratic U. S. Senator. Huzza for Tennessee!

INDIANA.

In the Hoosier State, Federalism and its twin-sister, Abolitionism, are literally exterminated. The Democracy of Indiana have covered themselves all over with glory. They have elected 8 of the 10 members of Congress, and a majority of from 15 to 25 of the State legislature. The members of Congress are

Andrew Kennedy,	R. D. Owen,
Caleb B Smith, fed.	Thomas J. Henly,
John Pettitt,	John W. Davis,
Thomas Smith,	*E. W. McGaughey, fed*
Wm. W. Wick,	C. W. Cathcart.

The legislature being Democratic, will secure the election of a Democratic U. S. Senator in place of Mr. White. Huzza for the Hoosiers.

KENTUCKY.

Here we have lost our member of Congress, probably, but one popular vote in the State is largely increased. The only members certainly elected so far as we have heard are

Garret Davis fed.	J. W. Tibbatts,
W. P. Thomasson,	Lynn Boyd,
Bryan R. Young,	Richard French,
George R. McKee.	

Young is elected in place of Stone, Democrat.

ALABAMA.

Here the contest for Governor was between two Democrats, and it is certain that TERRY, the regularly nominated candidate, is elected by a large majority over Martin, who came out on his own hook. For Congress, the Delegation will stand as before—but one federalist in it. In the Mobile District, DARGAN, dem., has beaten the old whig member, Dellet, about 400 votes; but HILLIARD, fed., has beaten Cochran, dem., in the Montgomery District, about 50 votes. All the other Districts will be represented by Democrats. The legislature will be almost unanimously Democratic. In Mobile, the whole Democratic ticket is elected.

These results must be highly gratifying to the Democracy of the Union, and particularly so to President Polk, They show that his administration of the government has given cordial satisfaction to the country.

"It makes the rich richer."

The following paragraph from the *Boston Courier*, one of the Tariff organs of New England, shows what the Tariff is doing for the wealthy monopolists of New England:

"*The best dividend yet.* The Newburyport Herald of yesterday says that the Essex Steam Mill in this town, yesterday made a dividend of *forty-two and a half per cent*,—the earnings of the mill the past year"!!

Forty-two and a half per cent! In two years, nearly *doubling their whole* capital. This is growing rich fast,—but at whose expense is it? Why, at the expense of the Farmers and laboring men of the country who are forced by the Tariff to buy New England "domestics" at double prices. The federal whig Tariff of 1842, lays such enormous taxes on coarse cotton goods from abroad as to prohibit their coming in, and thus gives the whole market to the Essex steam mills, and others of the same sort, and we have either to buy them at their own prices, or go without such articles, which we cannot well do. What is this, but plundering by law? Plundering the Farmer out of their hard and honest earnings, to enrich the "Essex Junto," and the Lordly monopolists of New England!

Farmers and mechanics of North Carolina, open your eyes, and examine this iniquitous Tariff, and in it you will see the source of all the hard times, which the whole South is now suffering under, and of the "good times," which the Northern and Eastern States now have among them. As General Jackson said of a kindred system,—this Tariff "*makes the rich richer, and the poor poorer.*"

"The election is over, and with it we must trust much bad feeling that differences of opinion had engendered. It might appear to be our policy to bow our head in entire submission; but, we think for ourselves, Mr. Barringer is not the choice of the 2d district, for he has been elected by the vote of Democrats in the town of Lincolnton, on local principles, and the *fact* defies contradiction."

The above remarks we take from the last Lincolnton *Courier*. We agree with the *Courier*, that Col. Barringer is not the choice of this District, and that he was elected by the votes of Democrats at the Lincolnton Box. And why was this? Why did the Democrats desert their principles, and vote for an avowed Federalist? Was it because Col Barringer did more than any other man to carry the bill for dividing old Lincoln as it is now divided—because he did more to "ruin Lincolnton" than any other man in the State, and boasted that by the division of Lincoln and Mecklenburg, at the same session, they had laid the grounds for the destruction of the "Gibralter of Democracy" in Western North Carolina? This boast was openly made by leading whigs in 1840—1. They said by dividing these old Democratic strong-holds, they would set the Democrats to quarrelling among themselves, and thus break up our party. And, indeed, they have—not broke us up; that they can't do—for the Democracy of the fields and vallies, the hard fisted yeomanry of old Mecklenburg and Lincoln, now including Union and Catawba, are not to be thus caught—but they have defeated us, by a few refractory spirits in Lincolnton. We are sorry for this. We have warmly sympathised with the people of Lincolnton;—and hence our great surprise, that Democrats there could go over and help to elect the very man who "ruined" them. This is a mystery to us. Barringer received at the Lincolnton Box 66 more votes at the late election, than he got when Craige opposed him; and Fisher received 33 less than Craige did. This tells the story of our defeat.

PENITENTIARY.

We see the papers of the State are beginning to discuss the question of a Penitentiary; some coming out for, and some against the measure. As the people of the State will be called upon at the next August election to vote on the subject, and decide whether they will, or will not, have such an institution established, we shall at a convenient season say something on the subject. We are opposed to the establishment of a penitentiary in this State, and think reasons can be given to make every thinking man coincide with us.

A short, but very conclusive Dialogue.

The following, we hear, took place between a Democrat and a Factory hand, on the day after the election, in a town not forty leagues from here. It shows the new influence that has been brought to bear in the late contest:

The Dialogue.

Dem.—I say, S——, did'nt you tell me all along that you were going to vote for Fisher?

Factory hand.—Yes, I did.

Dem.—How then is it, that you voted for Barringer?

Fac. h.—I did'nt vote for Barringer.

Dem.—Why, I—— L—— says, he saw you put the vote in.

Fac. h.—I did not vote for Barringer, I voted for *meat* and *bread*, for my family. A poor man can't always do as he wants. So, say no more about it.

Dem.—I pity your *necessities*, but I can't justify you any more than I can the wretch who took advantage of them.

"*Alas! Poor Yorrick!*"—It is with feelings of deep regret that we announce the death of our old Nullification friend, *Col. David Outlaw*, lately the federal candidate for Congress in the Bertie District. But its only politically dead, he is. Once a rampart Nullifier, the strictest among strict constructionists, in an evil hour, he went over bag and baggage to federalism and now he has his reward. With 900 majority to start on, he is defeated near 400 votes. Will this not convince him that Federalism will never cordially embrace a man who was ever even suspected of being a Democrat? And will he longer hold fellowship with the enemies of his early imbibed political creed? We hope yet to see Col. O. come out from the company in which he was recently disgraced.

Funny.—The Greensboro' Patriot can get no *official* returns of the Congressional elections in this State. When did the editors ever wait for *official* returns before? Reported returns don't please them now—such as they are.

THE FIRST DISTRICT.

The lamentations of the federalists all over the State, at the defeat of the traitor Clingman, are as deep and loud as if Mr. GRAHAM were a full blood *locofoco*. Indeed the Asheville Federal paper says he could be a locofoco with a very slight inconsistency. And even Clingman himself is out in a card to explain his defeat. His explanation is singular enough. He says he was beat *not* because the people disapproved of his course in Congress;—nor, says he, has "my personal popularity declined at all." He says he is now stronger than ever in the District, but does not, finally, say *why* he was beaten, only that Mr. Graham came out so late in the contest. Poor Tommy! Place over his tomb-stone—"Died of *vanity* and abolition petitions."

Good.—We discover that President POLK takes a weekly trip of inspection through each of the Departments of the government at Washington. He takes the head of each Department with him, and examines the condition of things, to see that all is right. This shows what sort of a President we have at Washington. No wonder his administration is popular with the people.

☞Our friends of the Baltimore *Argus* are informed that our paper is mailed to their address regularly.

THE NEW CONGRESS.

The "New York Journal of Commerce" presents the following *tablean* of the next Congress. The Senate "comprises 24 whigs and 26 democrats.—There are four vacancies, viz: 1 from Virginia, 1 from Mississippi, (both of which are certain to be filled with democrats,) 1 from Indiana, and 1 from Tennessee. Total 54; which includes the two from Florida. Two from Texas will doubtless be added early next winter, which will increase the total to 56.

"The House of Representatives as now constituted, (on the 1st inst.) comprised 58 whigs, 6 American republicans, and 99 democrats. Total, 163.—There remain to be heard from, 61, including the member from Florida, or 62 if we include also the member from Texas. Total, 224 without Texas, or 225 with Texas.

"Of the members elected to the House, 40 voted in the last Congress for Gen. McKay's bill reducing the tariff, and 38 against it."

Allowing the democrats 3 of the new senators, (and placing the one from Tennessee out of the calculation,) the democrats will have 29, and the whigs 24—being a majority of 5.

Allowing the democrats a majority of 35 in the House of Representatives, previous to the election of the last week, and giving them a majority of 6 from the elections of Indiana, North Carolina, Alabama, and Kentucky, and taking no account of the votes in Tennessee, Mississippi, and Maryland, the majority in the next House of Representatives cannot fall short of 47.

LIMESTONE SPRINGS, SPARTANBURG.

We understand that this property has been purchased of the State Bank by a company of literary gentlemen, with a view to establish there a Female School of high order. It will be placed under the direction of a well known clergyman of this city.

Charleston Mercury.

DEPARTURE OF THE MEXICAN CONSUL.

The New Orleans *Bee* of the 9th inst. contains the following address of the Mexican Consul to his countrymen in America:

Mexican Consulate,
NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 8, 1845.

By order of His Excellency the President of the Republic, I inform the Mexican citizens residing in the United States, that his Excellency has determined that this Consulate be closed, and that I return to Mexico, taking with me its archives, in consequence of the state of our relations with the United States. In compliance with this order, I will this day close my office, and will sail to-morrow for Vera Cruz, on board the Mexican schr. Relampago.

F. DE ARRANGOIZ, Consul.

Important from Mexico.—We have received a letter from a gentleman high in office, of the latest date, which states that the members of the present government are decidedly in favor of peace with the United States, but that a large minority, if not majority of Congress, are in favor of war—the people are clamorous for war, and will put down the administration if they do not have one. The writer greatly fears that the Mexicans are on the eve of another revolution, and that the present peace party will be put down and that a war party will come into power.

We give importance and prominence to this information, because it comes from a source, eminently capable of judging and of knowing what *is*, and what *is to be*. It is the latest news in this country from the city of Mexico, and may be considered the most authentic.—*N. Y. Express.*

Six bales of new Cotton were received in this place on Friday last, the 8th instant, from the "Cane Brake" plantation of RICHARD SONDLEY, Esq., in Newberry District, and put in store in consequence of the crop. Mr. S. writes from Newberry, on the same date," I do not wish this cotton sold, as it does appear to me we cannot make *one-third* of a crop this season, under the most favorable circumstances."—*S. C. Temp Addocate.*

DIED,

In this County, on the 9th instant, Mr. ROBT. A. HOUSTON, aged about 23 years.

In this County, on the 11th instant. Mr. JOHN McCULLOCH, aged 76 years. Mr. McCulloch was among the most worthy and useful citizens of the County, and died, as he had lived, universally beloved by his neighbors and aquaintances.

ADVERTISEMENT.

We must need apologise to our *few* subscribers, for the *tone* of the present article; but, as we have been wantonly *ass*-sailed, we think they will excuse us. We have been accused, *after* the election, and at the distance of thirty-two miles, by the *publisher* of the Charlotte Journal as a character which every honest man should scorn! We think it necessary, over our own signature, to pronounce the publication FALSE, and the author, be he who he may, a wilfull and a deliberate

LIAR!

A word to Thomas J. Holton, and we are done. *If* we were a Roman Catholic, we should consider it no disgrace, but the publisher can easily ascertain from persons in his vicinity, we are not; yet, while we have gloried in that portion of the constitution, which says, expressly, that Congress shall make no law restricting the free exercise of Religion, we have also remembered the commandment "*Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbor.*"—We also remember seeing in the same holy book, that "a man cannot marry his *grandmother*;" it is to be presumed that those who know Holton can account for his *religion!* For our character, the publisher of the Journal is *invited* to refer to Charleston, Columbia, York, Augusta and *here;* we appeal to the honest of each party and leave to Time the inevitable work imposed upon him, to

"Put a whip in every honest hand,
To lash the rascal naked through the world."

N. B.—If the allusion as to "grandmother" is not understood, we would refer the reader to the new county court clerk in Mecklenburg. He knows!

THOS. J. ECCLES.

Courier Office, Lincolnton, 1845.

Davidson College.

THE Board of Trustees of Davidson College will meet at the College on the 2d day of September next, at 11 o'clock, a. m.

By order of the President.

Aug. 22, 1845. 23 .tm.

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.

INTENDING to remove to the West, the undersigned offers for sale a valuable

Tract of Land,

lying on the waters of Sugar Creek, 5 miles south of Charlotte, containing

266 Acres.

Some of the Tract is cleared, and prepared for cultivation, and most of it is land of an excellent quality. To a person desirous of purchasing a good farm convenient to Town, this Tract offers great inducements. A bargain will be given if application is made soon.

Also, I will sell the crop of CORN now growing on the above plantation. It is bottom corn, mostly, and of a very fine quality. There is on the above farm a very fine mill seat, which was formerly used to considerable profit.

Those indebted to the undersigned are informed that they must settle their respective dues immediately, as his business must and will be closed speedily. Those who cannot pay cash, must settle by note.

JOHN O'FARRELL.

Charlotte, Aug. 22, 1845. 23..F

TO PLANTERS.

LOOK, BEFORE YOU BUY.

Bagging, ROPE, &c.

10,000	Yds. Dundee Bagging.
12,000	" Gunney "
15,000	" Kentucky "
300	Coil Rope, Large,
500	" " Small,
5 Bales	Twine, English,
10 "	" American.

The above we warrant to be of the best quality, having been selected in New York by a competent judge, and will be sold at a small advance on New York prices to cover freight and charges.

DICKSON & LATTA.

Nearly opposite Davis' Hotel.

Camden, S. C., Aug. 22, 1845. 223 6w.

FEVER AND AGUE!!

100's! AND 1,000's!!

ARE now suffering under that *Bane of Life, Fever and Ague*, or Bilious Intermittent Fever!—"ROWAND'S IMPROVED TONIC MIXTURE," is universally acknowledged, by the disinterested, to be the GREAT NATIONAL REMEDY—the only WARRANTED *safe, sure,* and *radical* CURE—that never has failed, when properly used, to eradicate the disease, and also its *immediate causes*—restoring the *natural feelings* and *elasticity* of the constitution in a manner that nothing else will.

☞ Therefore procure at once this long-tried, old favourite, and sterling remedy, now called Rowand's *Improved* Tonic mixture—protected against counterfeiters, by the *written signature* of the original inventor, *John R. Rowand*, over the mouth of every bottle—and which may, for a certainty, be obtained genuine in Charlotte of B. OATES.

Proprietor { JOHN R. ROWAND, M. D. No. 25 N. 2d st., Philad'a.

August, 22, 1845. 223.

PROSPECTUS.

OF THE "CONGRESSIONAL UNION" AND "APPENDIX," &c.

The undersigned respectfully inform the public, that, with the commencement of the approaching session of Congress, they will begin the publication of the "Congressional Union" and "Appendix." The first will contain a full and accurate history of the daily proceedings of both branches of the national legislature. It will be compiled with such care, that every citizen who is interested in the public affairs will find it a complete synopsis of their proceedings, and a ready book of reference upon all questions which come before them.

The second, (the "Appendix,") will contain every speech which is delivered in the House of Representatives and Senate during the session, reported at length by a full and able corps of congressional reporters, and revised before publication by the authors, whenever it is requested. These two works will be strictly impartial, and are intended to be as interesting and useful to the man of business, and to the politician of the one party, as of the other.

It may be said, without exaggeration, that the next session of Congress is destined to be one of the most important which has taken place since the foundation of the government. It is the long session. It is the session which will develope the general plan of the present administration. Its measures will stamp the character of our institutions for years to come. Some of the most important questions which are connected with our foreign relations, or our domestic concerns, will be presented for their cosideration. The final measure of ratifying the constitution of Texas, which is to consummate her admission into our Union, and the admission of her members into our public councils—every measure which affects the Oregon question—our relations with Mexico—as well as the final decision on the revived Zoll Verein treaty,—these, and other measures which are more or less connected with our foreign relations, will come under the review of the approaching Congress. Most of the eminently important questions which relate to our internal concerns—the revision of the tariff—the adoption of the best mode for preserving the public moneys—a variety of commercial measures—perhaps the best system for regulating the important interests of Texas—the Indian questions—the land question—the best system for our navy,—these and others will constitute a mass of business which is calculated to command much of the time of Congress, and much of the attention of the people. They will all be reported by the "Congressional Union."

The Daily, Semi-Weekly, and Weekly Union will, as usual, embrace an interesting veriety of matter on political, scientific, and literary subjects along with the current news of the day. The editor will continue to devote all his energies to the improvement of "The Union." He finds many accomplished men in this city. The administration has brought with it a considerable accession of talents. Several tried and distinguished members of the democratic party have accepted office under it. Some of them have liberally contributed their literary labors to our benefit; and we hope to enlist others in our service. Besides, the time is not far distant when the editor intends to call other talents to his assistance. His ambition is, to make his paper worthy of the metropolis of the Union. He is persuaded that, with the facilities which his position enables him to employ; with the official and other materials placed within his reach, and with the aid of the correspondence which he is attempting to establish in foreign countries, a paper may be published, which is not unworthy of the support of his country. In undertaking the task he knew he had many difficulties to overcome, many sacrifices to encounter. He knew that, amid the arduous cares of a new theatre, he could not at first do justice even to himself; but his zeal has never flagged. What enthusiasm and industry can effect, will be fully accomplished. Some errors he may have already committed. But upon one point, he can speak with great pleasure and with equal freedom. The men who are administering this government are working men, anxious, as he believes to do their duty, to serve their country, to carry out the pledges under which the President was elected and the great principles of the party. So long as the administration is conducted in this spirit, and upon these principles, he is prepared to co-operate with them in the public service; and to give them, as he promised in his prospectus, "a fair, liberal, and efficient support."

We feel a deep sense of gratitude for the prompt manner in which our political friends, in every section of the country, have already come forward to sustain the "Union." May we not hope that our friends throughout the United States will continue to assist our labors, and prevail upon their friends to take some one edition of the "Union?"

As this will be the long session of Congress, and will probably last eight months, we have concluded to publish the Congressional Union and Appendix on the following

TERMS.

For The Congressional Union, $1 50 per copy.
For The Appendix, $1 50 per copy.

Clubs will be furnished with Ten copies of either the above works for $12, Twenty-five copies for $25.

EXTRA WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY UNION.

For the accomodation of those who desire a paper printed at the seat of government during the session of Congress only, we will furnish them the Extra Union as follows:

Semi-Weekly, One copy	$2 50
" " Six copies	13 00
" " Twelve copies	24 00
Weekly, One copy	$1 00
" Twelve copies	10 00
" Twenty-five copies	20 00

THE UNION

Will be furnished hereafter to yearly subscribers, as follows:

Daily, per year, for	One copy	$10 00
" " "	Five copies	40 00
Semi-Weekly, "	One copy	5 00
" " "	Five copies	20 00
" " "	Ten copies	35 00
Weekly, "	One copy	2 00
" " "	Five copies	8 00
" " "	Ten copies	15 00

☞No attention will be paid to any order, unless the money accompanies it.

☞Those desiring complete copies of the Congressional Union and Appendix, will please send us their names previous to the first day of December next.

☞We will willingly pay the postage on all letters containing Five Dollars and upwards. Other letters directed to us, with the postage unpaid, will not be taken out of the office.

Washington, August 16, 1845.

RITCHIE & HEISS.

Negroes for Sale.

ON Tuesday of the next Superior Court, I will sell at the Courthouse in Charlotte, FOUR NEGROES belonging to the estate of J. H. Bissell, deceased. Terms made known on the day of sale.

J. H. WILSON.

Aug. 15, 1845. 222

Notice.

PERSONS indebted to the subscriber by book account or note, must call and settle their respective dues in a short time, as he needs money.—Those who do not comply with this request must not blame for the consequences,

C. J. FOX.

Dec. 13, 1844. 88--F

Caution.

MY wife MARGARET, having left my care and protection, without any just cause, I am reduced to the unpleasant necessity of forwarning all persons against giving her credit on my account. I will pay no debt she contracts after this date.

JOHN Q. LEMMONS.

July 8, 1845. 17w3

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having qualified and taken Letters of Administration on the estate of his brother, J. L. Martin, deceased, gives notice to all persons having demands against said estate, to present them for payment legally authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, ortherwise this notice will be plead in *bar of recovery*. And all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make payment. Indulgence will not be given.

A. H. MARTIN.

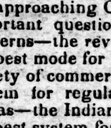
July 30, 1845. 20-r

William Hunter,

BOOK-BINDER,

RETURNS his sincere thanks to a generous public for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and begs leave to say that he continues to carry on the BOOK-BINDING business in all its branches. He will be thankful for work in his line, and promises to execute all orders promptly and in a superior style. And as money is scarce such articles of domestic produce as are generally consumed in a family, will be taken in payment for binding, at the market price. 39-

December 9, 1843.



DR. M. B. TAYLOR would respectfully offer his services in the practice of Medicine to the citizens of Charlotte and vicinity. His office is the one formerly occupied by the Clerk of the County court—one door north of the Charlotte Drug store. Cases committed to his care will receive punctual and faithful attention.

Charlotte, January, 1845. 93--1y

Dissolution.

THIS day by mutual consent the firm of HAPPOLDT & TAYLOR is dissolved. Those indebted will please call and settle by *cash or Note*. Those having claims will present them forthwith.

J. M. HAPPOLDT,
M. B. TAYLOR.

January 9, 1845. 92::F.

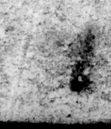
Notice.

ALL persons holding claims against the estate of Nathaniel A. Johnson, deceased, are hereby required to present them to the undersigned, who is the qualified administrator, authenticated according to law, within due time, or this notice will be plead to debar them.

EZEKIEL JOHNSON, Admr.

July 11, 1845. 18w3

DR. CHARLES J. FOX,



STILL continues the practice of medicine in Charlotte, and will give careful attention to all cases confided to his skill His office is No. 6, White Row of the Mansion House. His charges, as heretofore shall be moderate.

April 11

POETRY.

THE WIFE TO HER HUSBAND.

"You took me, William, when a girl, unto your home and heart,
To bear in all your after-fate a fond and faithful part;
And tell me have I ever tried that duty to forego,
Or pined there was no joy for me when you were sunk in woe?
No; I would rather share *your* tear than any others glee,
For though you're nothing to the world, you'er ALL THE WORLD TO ME.
You make a palace of my shed, this rough hewn bench a throne,
There's sunlight for me in your smiles, and music in your tone.
I look upon you when you sleep—my eyes with tears grow dim;
I cry, Oh Parent of the poor, look down from heaven on him;
Behold him toil from day to day, exhausting strength and soul;
Oh look with mercy on him, Lord, for thou canst make him whole!
And when at last relieving sleep has on my eyelids smil'd,
How oft are they forbade to close in slumber by our child?
I take the little murmurer that spoils my span of rest,
And feel it is a part of thee I lull upon my breast.
There's only one return I crave, I may not need it long,
And it may soothe thee when I'm where the wretched feel no wrong:
I ask not for a kinder tone, for thou wert ever kind;
I ask not for less frugal fare, my fare I do not mind;
I ask not for attire more gay—if such as I have got
Suffice to make me fair to thee, for more I murmur not.
But I would ask some share of hours that you on clubs bestow,
Of knowledg which you prize so much, might I not something know?
Subtract from meetings amongst men each eve an hour for me,
Make me companion of your soul, as I may safely be.
If you will read, I,ll sit and work; then think when you're away,
Less tedious I shall find the time, dear William of your stay.
A meet companion soon I'll be, for even your studious hours,
And teacher of those little ones you call your cottage flowers;
And if we be not rich and great, we may be wise and kind,
And as my heart can warm your heart, so may my mind your mind.

THE MOTHERLESS.

You're weary, precious ones! your eyes
Are wandering far and wide;
Think ye of her, who knew so well
Your tender thoughts to guide!
Who could to Wisdom's sacred lore
Your fixed attention claim!
Ah! never from your hearts erase
That blessed mother's name!

'Tis time to say your evening hymn,
My youngest infant dove!
Come, press thy velvet cheek to mine,
And learn thy lay of love;
My sheltering arms can clasp you all,
My poor deserted throng!
Cling, as you used to cling to her
Who sings the angel's song!

Begin, sweet birds! the accustom'd strain,
Come warble loud and clear;
Alas! alas! you're weeping all—
You're sobbing in my ear.
Good night! go say the prayer she taught
Beside your little bed—
The lips that used to bless you there
Are silent with the dead!

A father's hand your course may guide
Amid the thorns of life:
His care protect those shrinking plants,
That dread the storms of strife;
But who upon your infant hearts
Shall like that mother write?
Who touch the strings that rule the soul?
Dear, smitten flock! good night!

AGRICULTURAL.

ADVANTAGE OF CRUSHING THE FOOD OF HORSES.

As I have just concluded the experiments you wished, I hasten to forward you the results, which are as follows:

Two horses in good health, in daily work and as nearly as possible equal in size and age, were selected for the experiment. They were each allowed 5 lbs. of oats and a sufficiency of good hay, of which they consumed about 17 lbs. per day each. The only difference in feeding consisted in one horse having the oats thoroughly crushed, and the other without crushing. On the fourth day of this mode of feeding, the solid excrements of each horse were examined 100 parts of the dung of the horse fed on crushed oats were found to be deprived of all the nutritious matter contained in the food, and to consist of woody fibre, mixed with the animal secretious and some salts; while 100 parts of the dung from the horse fed on uncrushed oats, were found to contain 1-4 per cent. of nutritive matter, consisting of starch and gluten, which had not been acted on by the stomach, mixed with the ordinary constituents of the solid excrements of the animal—this arising from the inability of the horse to perform perfect mastication, and must vary with circumstances such as age and rapidity of feeding. The same horses were then fed with hay, cut and uncut. At the expiration of the third day, the excrements were examined, but no chemical difference in their composition was detected; the food in both instances was found to be equally exhausted of its nutritive matter. But the shorter period occupied by the horse in filling its stomach, and consequently greater amount of rest obtained, and the prevention of waste, by cutting it into chaff, are advantages which require no illustration from me.

A. Gyde, in London Agr. Gaz.

SUGGESTIONS FOR SOUTHERN PLANTERS.

We make the following extract from an article under this caption, in the Southern Agriculturist, an excellent periodical published in Charleston:

The first thing that strikes us is, that we have been under a *cotton growing delusion*, and sacrificed everything to it. When our soil was fresh and cotton high, we abandoned all other culture, and purchased with our cotton a vast deal that we might have made or grown ourselves. It is, however, folly to quarrel with the past; nor do I think our quarrel just. Why might not the cotton planter buy every thing even to his corn and butter, as well as the cotton manufacturer, if he found it to his advantage to plant cotton exclusively? And for a time such was the case. Our errors were in carrying on this system too long, and in exhausting our soil too far. These we must retrieve. Not violently, by radical revolutions, or slight-of-hand contrivances or combination; but gradually, and on the same base line that our past operations have been conducted. We all know something about making and applying manure, we can readily learn all that is known every where, the world over; the facts are few, the principles simple, and our experience and course of reflection have prepared us to comprehend and apply them, to our own profit; while nature has been prodigal of the resources furnished us for the purpose. We have lime, marl, peat, muck, salt-marsh, pine-straw, oak leaves, and almost every variety of mineral and vegetable material for compost. All that is wanted is resolution to embark vigorously, and to the proper extent in the matter. Our farms will he our factories, our own slaves our operatives, ourselves must be the managers, no outlay or very little is requsite. If we are so foolish as to estimate the cost and profits of extensive manuring, by comparing it with past cotton planting of course, we will conclude that it would be ruinous, but compare it with present cotton planting, and it will be seen that every planter can profitably engage one fourth or more of his whole force in making manure at this time; and the prospective advantages are still greater. Though no one else should do it, and no diminution of cotton ensue, still it is certain, that cotton must sooner or later run up and command a speculatively price, every now and then, for a year or two at a time. The planter whose land has been enriched by manure, can then, if so disposed, exhaust it again, and coin his deposit of compost in "*mint drops.*" He will have lent labor worth but little, and got back in due season golden usury; while the value of his lands has been vastly enhanced, his whole scheme of management expanded and improved in every direction, and his happiness inestimably increased in making every thing about him flourish luxuriantly—big stalks of cotton and big ears of corn, fat hogs and cattle, greasy faced, smiling negroes, strong sound fences and substantial barns, stables and negro houses. All these things follow inevitably in the train of heavy manuring. Less actual money there may be for the moment, but more comfort, more satisfaction and brighter hopes. Here is the sure remedy for the error of exhausting our soil heretofore. It is also the only remedy. Slow, laborious, requiring infinits pains, but it is the one way, and happily the certain way.

The evil of over-buying has an equally sure and fruit-bearing remedy. To show that I am no enthusiast, I will say that I doubt very much whether we shall be able to make our own cloths, blankets bagging, even our shoes, and most plantation implements, any more than we can make our salt and iron as cheap as we can buy them, even with cotton at five cents. It is true, that, according to locality, each one can do something at them, nearly all can furnish wool and hides to some extent, make a great many little articles now foolishly purchases; while the whole may be made by persons who understand the business within the State. But our corn, meat, flour, rice, tobacco and butter, it *is* positively disgraceful for any cotton planter to continue to buy. There is no five miles square in the State that is settled, but has suitable soil for growing enough rice, tobacco and wheat for its own consumption at least, and and on which machinery of some sort might not be erected to prepare them for use at a saving expense. As to that glorious grain, Indian corn, it grows every where, and is the best gift of Providence to man. The Athenians worshipped Pallas for bestowing the olive; but the olive, the vine, and the products of the bee combined, are not to be compared to our maize. It is bread, drink, and sweetening. From the tassel to the root, fruit, leaf, stem and husk all are of inestimable value; and no where can it be cultivated to better advantage than with us. On sand or clay, swamp or mountain, it flourishes every where; and he is not a true man, who does not out of sheer gratitude, grow it till every granary overflows, and every maw about him is ready to burst with it. And can it be said, that with such a resource we cannot raise meat in abundance and to spare? From the first of June until frost, it may be soiled cheaper than clover, or than the best lands can be pastured. From thence to June again, it may be ground up alone, or corn cob and shuck together, or feed without preparation at all, the stalks and leaves also—all equally grateful to every animal, and the cheapest as well as best food in the world. The cultivation and use of Indian corn is in its infancy. The time is fast approaching when those who can use it, will look with contempt upon every other grass in the world, and provide meat for most of those who are without the pale of its bounty. In the meantime, however, we can grow turnips, carrots, beets, artichokes and that other invaluable root, sweet potatoes. With the help of these, we can rear every species of animal at as little cost and to as great perfection as can be done any where on earth. It is a great and injurous mistake to suppose, that because our ranges are becoming exhausted, and our climate forbids, as I believe it does, the grasses cultivated elsewhere that this is not a stocking raising country. I am convinced it is equal to any other for that purpose. We are in a great measure exempted from the excessive heats, droughts, and wet spells further South and Southwest, as well as their pestiferous insect. Our State is well watered throughout, and this single advantage over the lime-stone regions of the West so famous for stock, is enough to turn the scale in our favor while there and further North, every thing is pinched with cold for eight months in the year, and for many of them the ground is covered deep with snow. Let the fact speak for itself. Who has failed, that has attempted to raise animals here and taken the necessary pains? From the highest blooded cross of the Arabian and Barb, to the English Rabbit, every thing has been reared to perfection. It is only necessary to turn our attention seriously to it, and take the necessars trouble; to do it cheaper than it can be done elsewhere.

The evil of over-buying is confined chiefly to articles for provisions, I have shown the remedy here. Like manuring, it is slow, laborious, and pains taking; but as the two evils mentioned are intimately allied, so the two remedies suggested, mutually act and re-act on one another. Manure makes corn—corn stalks, stock—stock, manure. Let them be therefore combined. It is idle (American humbug) reliance upon the magic of majorities, or the alchemy of transmuting, not metals only, but men, talk of conventions to reduce the culture of cotton; or immigration to relieve the pressure of the times, or manufacturing to drive our labor. Let every man set about restoring his worn-out lands, and sacredly abstain from all bread and flesh not produced by himself, and a few short years will rejuvenate South Carolina, and make every one of her sons rich in money—and what money cannot purchase, contentment.

We should never doubt the providence of God. The greatest blessing often come to us in the appearance of the greatest evils. In our entire devotions to mere cotton growing we have neglected the rich resources bestowed upon us, and the culture of crops far more important to both our moral physical well being. The time has arrived when to do so longer might be a lasting injury to us. Let us be grateful to Him, who though only temporary suffering, recalls us from our errors and holds out to us such lavish rewards for doing right. For our own good, and for the welfare of our species, the agricultural capabilities of our State must be developed. With cotton at five cents, this will be more fully done in ten years, than it would be in as many centuries, perhaps, with cotton at ten cents. A wiser head than our own has ordained our task, and if we would imitate that wisdom, we must address ourselves to its accomplishment. HOLKHAM.

A very valuable oil, it is said, may be extracted from the seed of the pumpkin. The article has been experimented on, and found to answer admirably on every variety of machinery for preventing friction. When combined with tar it is excellent for the axle tree of carriages. In all the qualities of an oil for painting, it is represented to be superior to linseed. It penetrates the pores of wood, or any other substance to which it is applied better than linseed, and for this reason is preferred as an ingredient in the composition of paint. The oil is excellent for the lamp giving a brilliant flame without the offensive smell of the sper naceti. The product is at the rate of six gallons of oil to nine bushels of seed. In these hard times it migh be well for our cotton planters, to pay a little more attention to raising pumpkins and gathering the seed. By resorting to little shifts of the kind, perhaps the deficiency in the price of the great staple, might in some degree be compensated.—*N. O. Bulletton.*

Cooking Beets.—Having washed them free of dirt, roast them in the fire as you do potatoes.—When the process of cooking is completed, peel and serve up in the usual manner. It is a dish fit for the stomach of the most fastidions epicure. At least so says one who has tried it.—*Maine Cultivator.*

SALE OF

LAND & NEGROES

AS Executors on the estate of Robert W. Parks, deceased, we will, on Friday the 22d instant, expose to public sale, on the premises, the following property, belonging to said estate, to wit:

The Tract of LAND, containing 400 Acres.

FOUR LIKELY

NEGROES,

If not previously disposed of. Terms made known at the sale.

E. C. WALLACE,
JOS. M'COMBS, } Ex'trs.

N. B. All persons holding claims against the estate of the late Robert W. Parks, are hereby notified to present them to the undersigned for payment, legally authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead to bar their recovery. And those indebted to said estate must make payment without delay.

E. C. WALLACE,
JOS. McCOMBS, } Ex'trs.

Aug. 1, 1845. 20--3w

Charlotte Drug Store.

JUST RECEIVED, the best assorted supply of DRUGS, MEDICINES PAINTS, OILS, DYE STUFFS. SPICES, SURGEONS INSTRUMENTS, VIALS, BOTTLES, SHOP FURNITURE, BRUSHES, SOAPS, CONFECTIONARY, PERFUMERY, &c. &c., ever offered in this place. Also, a great variety of Patent Medicines. Country Merchants, Pysicians, and other dealers are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock, as we are prepared to offer inducements to purchase for Cash, or to prompt dealers on the usual time.

☞ Orders from a distance will receive prompt attention.

B. OATES,
Druggist.

May, 3, 1844 59--F

BLACKSMITHING.

Wiley & George W. Suggs inform the citizens of Charlotte and its vicinity, that they have opened a shop on main street, 3 squares south of the Courthouse, where they intend to carry on the BLACKSMITHING BUSINESS in all its various branches. Their work shall be done in the very best and most substantial manner, and at reduced prices. They will shoe horses all round for 75 cents, *cash*, and all other work in propotion. All kinds of country produce will be taken at the market price in exchange for work.

Charlotte, Jan. 10, 1845 92:::1y.

Ranger's Notice.

JOHN HOWARD, Esq., on big Hunting creek, enters one sorrel, or strawberry roan MARE, about 6 or 7 years old, and about 15 hands high, a little hip-shot on the left side—no brands nor shoes on; appraised to $30.

JO: W. MURDOCH,
Ranger for Iredell county.

July 16, 1845. 18w2*

Schools for Boys.

THE undereigned having established his residence in Caldwell county, will be prepard about the first of May next, to recive into his family a few boys to educate in company with his own sons.—the course of instruction will be the usual and preparatory to the University of the State. The Charge, $125 per annum covering all expenses except books and stationary. For further particulars address the undersigned at Belevoir, near Lenoir, Caldwell county, N. Carolina.

THOMAS W. MOTT.

Feb. 4th, 1845. 200 3t—afterwards 1mtf.

Of every description, for sale at this Office.
LAND DEEDS for sale, at this Office.

TAILORING.

J. J. HAYDEN

RESPECTFULLY announces to the citizens of Charlotte and its vicinity, that he has opened a shop in the room lately occupied by A. Bethune. He intends to conduct the *TAILORING BUSINESS* in all its various branches, and will execute orders promptly and in the very best style of workmanship. He will receive regularly the FASHIONS as they are issued in the northern cities, and will warrant his work to fit.—Cutting garments of all kinds will be attended to promptly, and fits warranted, when the making up is correctly done. He respectfully solicits a portion of the public patronage. His terms shall be moderate, to suit the times, and country produce taken in exchange for work, at the market price.

☞ Orders for work from a distance will be promptly and correctly executed, and forwarded to order.

Charlotte, N. C., Jan. 10, 1845. 92:::F.

CARRIAGE REPOSITORY.

I TAKE this opportunity of informing the public generally, that I have on hand 15 or 20 second hand

CARRIAGES,

Generally of Northern Manufacture, in good order and nearly as good as new; which I will sell low for cash, on time to suit the purchaser, or will exchange them for such as may be out of repair.

The subscriber will also repair for the public, and for cheapness and durability shall not be surpassed by any shop in the State. I also purchase my trimmings in Charleston, and therefore will be able to suit customers with any kind they should want. My shop is situated 3 miles west of Providence Church and 13 miles south of Charlotte. All those wishing to buy or to get repairing done, will do well to give me a call.

FRANKLIN EMMONS.

Providence, January, 1845 95--1y

Proposals,

WILL be received by the undersigned, until the 8th day of August, 1845, for building a

COURT-HOUSE, JAIL,

and enclosing the PUBLIC SQUARE, at Newton Catawba County, N. C.

The Court House is to be of Brick, rough casted with cement, except the basement, which, or a part of which, is to be of Granite; its size is to be 40 feet by 60 feet.

The plans and specifications for the work are deposited at Newton, and can be seen at any time by any person desirous of bidding for the contract; and therefore a minute detail is unnecessary.

The work is to be finished within 18 months from the time of making the contract, contractors required to give bond and security for the faithful performance of the work. The Commissioners are directed by order of the County Court to give the contract to the lowest bidder, or otherwise in their sound discretion, and may from time to time examine the work and direct its execution.

The Proposals will be opened on the day above named, (the day after the Election,) and persons desirous of bidding are requested to make their bide in writing, and direct them sealed, endorsed "Proposals" to

JNO. H. WHEELER,
BURTON CRAIGE,
AND'W. H. SHUFORD,
HENRY WHITNER,
H. W. ROBINSON. } Commissioners.

Newton, Catawba Co., 10th June, 1845. } 14-18a.

The Raleigh Standard and Salisbury Watchman will copy the above until the 8th of August, 1845, and forward their accounts to the Commissioners.

OUR HOUSE.

NEW CONCERN, AND A SPLENDID STOCK OF FRESH AND RARE ARTICLES.

EDWARD TERRES

HAS opened a Confectionary & Grocery, in the building directly opposite the new Courthouse, where he will be glad to see his friends at all times, and accommodate them with everything that can delight the connoisseur in the luxuries of life. Among his stock will be found

Pickled and spiced SALMOND;
Dried and spiced BEEF TONGUE;
Very superior MACKEREL;

A general assortment of

Candies, Spice, Pepper, Ginger, Nutmeg, &c.

A CHOICE SELECTION OF LIQUORS AND WINES, EMBRACING

French Brandy, Holland Gin, Champaign Brandy; Madeira, Port, and Champaign WINES,

All warranted to be of the choicest qualities, Champaign Cider, (a very superiour article,) London Ale, Butter Crackers, very Superior Pickles, in Jars,

Together with everything the taste of the most fastidious and delicate might desire.

Extra Pick-Nick meals, and Relishes, furnished instanter, very cheap—Supper Parties will always be accommodated with pleasure.

All the proprietor asks is, that his friends will call and see him—taste and judge for themselves.

Charlotte, May 20, 1845. 10-y

Ranaway

FROM the subscriber, on the 8th instant, a colored boy named ANDREW. I caution all persons not to harbor or employ said boy, as the law will be enforced against all offenders. A handsome reward will be given to any one who will apprehend Andrew and deliver him to me.

F. H. MAXWELL.

July 11, 1845. 17w3

PRINTING.

THE Office of the "*Mecklenburg Jeffersonian,*" is now supplied with a handsome assortment o plain and fancy Job Type, and we are prepared to execute all descriptions of

JOB PRINTING

In a very superior style and at short notice....cheap Orders for printing

Circulars, Handbills, Labels, Pamphlets

Cards, Blanks, Ball Tickets,

Will be carefully and correctly executed without delay and forwarded to order. No charge will be made if the work is not correctly done.

Charlotte, N. C., April 18, 1845.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY!

WILL be sold at public auction, in the Town of Lincolnton, on Wednesday, the 3d of September next, (Wednesday of Court,) the following property, belonging to the estate of John Hoke, deceased:

THE TRACT OF LAND UPON WHICH IS THE LINCOLN

COTTON FACTORY,

With all its valuable appurtenances.

A Tract of Land

Adjoining the Factory Tract, known as the Rush Tract. Also, Tract known as the Hamby Tract—all to be included in the same sale.

ABOUT FORTY LIKELY

NEGROES,

Men, Women and Children; among whom are many valuable Mechanics.

Horses, Hogs, Mules, Cattle, and Sheep,

1 Family Carriage, 1 Buggy, Waggons and Harness,

And many articles of Farming Tools and Household and Kitchen Furniture.

One improved Lot in the N. E. Square.

A large quantity of Bacon, Corn, Hay, &c., &c., and many other articles that cannot now be enumerated.

Terms made known on day of sale.

JOHN F. HOKE,
July 22, 1845 220 Executor.

Valuable Property FOR SALE.

BEING desirous of removing to the south the subscriber offers for sale his PLANTATION, lying in Mecklenburg county, three miles south of Charlotte, immediately at the forks of the public roads leading to Yorkville, Chesterville and Camden, S. C. The tract of land is very valuable for farming purposes, and contains between

Five and six hundred Acres,

About 175 acres of which is cleared and in good farming condition, including some excellent MEADOWS. On the tract is a good new

Dwelling House,

Not quite finished, and all the necessary out-buildings, all new, and put up with a view of keeping a house of entertainment, the stand being among the best in the country. There is also on the tract two good

Gold-Mines,

Both of which have been worked to considerable profit, and experienced miners pronounce them very rich, if properly worked.

Any person desirous of purchasing such property would do well to call and view the premises. The terms will be made very accommodating to a responsible purchaser.

MARTIN ICEHOUR.

July 25, 1845. 18--F

MEDICAL NOTICE.

DR. LYTLE,

PRACTITIONER in chronic diseases, has located himself at Capt. William Black's plantation near Ramah Church, Mecklenburg county, No. Ca. He will give careful attention to persons afflicted with Epilepsy, (or fits,) Cancers, disease of the Heart, Scrolula, Dyspepsia, Consumption, Insanity, disease of the Eye, female complaints, and chronic diseases generally. His mode of treating Epilepsy, Consumption, &c., is new; and from the success Dr. Lytle has had in curing diseases of long standing, he flatters himself that he can benefit all who may call on him. Cases of Epilepsy of 27 years standing, have been cured by this new discovery. Letters addressed to him through Hickory Grove Post Office, in the above named County and State, post-paid, will receive attention. Dr. Lytle will also practice in surgery and acute diseases.

July 28, 1845, 20-y

State of North-Carolina,

BURKE COUNTY.

In Equity, Spring Term, 1845.

Logan H. Dellinger vs. the Heirs of John M'Call, deceased.

PETITION FOR SALE OF LAND.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John H. McCall and Thomas Duckworth and wife Jane, being of the heirs of the said John McCall deceased, are not resident within the limits of this State: It is therefore ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Mecklenburg Jeffersonian, printed at Charlotte, to notify the said non-resident heirs, that they be and appear before the Honorable Judge of our next Superior Court of Equity for said County, to be held at the Courthouse in Morganton, on the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, then and there to shew cause why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted; or the same will be heard exparte, and decree issued accordingly.

Witness, *E. P. Jones*, Clerk and Master of said Court, at Office, the 3d Monday after the 4th Monday in March, A. D. 1845.

E. P. JONES. C. M. E.

July 17, 1845. Prs fee $6. 20w6

State of North Carolina,

DAVIDSON COUNTY.

John B. Adderton, *vs.* Emeline Adderton.

PETITION FOR DIVORCE.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant, Emeline Adderton, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for three months in the Carolina Watchman, printed at Salisbury, and the Mecklenburg Jeffersonian, printed at Charlotte, that the said Emeline Adderton appear at our next Superior Court of Law, to be held for the County of Davidson, at the Court House in Lexington, on the 1st Monday after the 4th Monday of September next, and answer the said petition, or said petition will be heard *ex parte* and judgment awarded accordingly.

Witness, *Andrew Hunt*, Clerk of our said Court at Office, the 1st Monday after the 4th Monday of March, A. D. 1845.

8-3m-fee $10. ANDREW HUNT, C. S. C. D.

Caution.

MY wife MARGARET, having left my care and protection, without any just cause, I am reduced to the unpleasant necessity of forwarning all persons against giving her credit on my account. I will pay no debt she contracts after this date.

JOHN C. LEMMONS.

July 8, 1845. 17w3